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terminology to the many already in existence. It is not clear that the term "community" expresses better the subject-matter of sociology than such terms as "society" or "social life," as equal ambiguity attaches to its use. The use of "association" in the narrow sense of specialized, *purposive* association is arbitrary, and out of harmony with the general usage among sociologists, among whom it is regularly employed to include all forms of social life, and so as nearly synonymous with "social process." Again, it is unfortunate that Professor MacIver uses so exclusively in his sociological analysis subjective terms, such as "interests," "values," "purposes." While this is also the practice of many sociological and economic writers, unquestionably the trend of modern science is to substitute for such subjective terms objective terms wherever it is possible to do so. Finally, Professor MacIver's attempt to make psychology purely a subjective science, the science of "the knower" (p. 60), and thereby divorce the social sciences quite entirely from it, will scarcely meet with approval on the part either of psychologists or of a large number of sociologists. These are, however, on the whole, minor defects in a work whose substantial value nearly all students of the social sciences will heartily recognize.

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The Physical Basis of Society. By CARL KELSEY. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1916. Pp. xviii, 406. \$2.00.)

Outline of Applied Sociology. By HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. x, 353. \$1.75.)

Not so much a work on sociology as a collection of the data of sociology is the volume by Professor Kelsey. The author has not so much attempted to put out an original piece of investigation or a piece of close abstract reasoning within the traditional field of sociology as to assemble in the eleven chapters of his book a mass of illustrative and convincing data preliminary to the broader field of sociology. Everywhere he is primarily concerned in his viewpoint with the conditions of social existence and social development. He begins with the most objective and most indirect influences which operate upon man and his institutions—the physical conditions of the earth—and proceeds through a consideration of the struggle for existence and mutual aid, man's control over

nature, human evolution and heredity, race and sex differences, and population, over finally to a consideration of the role of institutions and the conditions affecting progress.

Two things especially are worth noting about this book. One is the great mass of data which has been assembled, especially under the earlier chapter headings. The last chapters seem to show some traces of having been hurriedly written and are not so rich in source materials, though they are more productive of sociological generalizations. In fact, the volume must be employed largely as a source book if used as a text, for the wealth of data which it contains would embarrass both teacher and student who attempted to use it in any very formal way. The data here assembled give evidence of the most extensive reading through sociological and often non-sociological literature for the sake of securing concrete bases for the inductions in the fields indicated. One might wish, however, that the author had added to his wealth of source materials a larger fund of interpretative generalizations, thus synthesizing them constructively into sociological theory.

The second important feature of the book is that it symbolizes very markedly some of the newer tendencies in the development of sociology. Recently we have heard a good deal of the fact that sociology must be based on biology and psychology; and some writers, doubtless including Professor Kelsey, would say geography. In a measure we have gotten away from the purely philosophical and subjective approach to sociology on the one hand and from the more or less pseudo-scientific approach from the standpoint of anthropology on the other. But most sociologists have found it rather difficult to go directly to the substitute basis of presenting the essential facts of geography, biology, and psychology as they affect human life. This is what needs to be done in constructing the new sociology and this Professor Kelsey has apparently sought to do. In this attempt lies his merit largely. Doubtless others will improve on his method, for they will seek to interpret where he is largely content with collecting and arranging data. But the work of collecting is preliminary and is therefore, at this stage of sociological development, of high value.

Professor Fairchild's "Outline" is essentially a guide to the study of society in its concrete adjustment aspects. It follows the lead most cultivated by the sociologists, especially in class instruction in the elementary courses, within the last ten or fifteen years. That

is, it is primarily "practical" or "applied" in the general sense of being concrete rather than abstract, though it is in no sense a study in the concrete methods of social adjustment technology. This movement away from the older abstract sociology, so manifest in this textbook, is perhaps not so much a protest against abstraction in itself as it is a more or less conscious search for adequate data upon which to build new abstractions in the place of the old ones which were too often made without sufficient facts.

Very recent tendencies in sociology are also manifest in this volume through the emphasis given to the economic aspects of social adjustment and to the closely related problems of population. These two subjects, in their various aspects and applications, occupy more than 250 of the 332 pages of reading matter in the book. The largest contribution of Professor Fairchild's book to the textbook literature of sociology is in its clear presentation of the relationships between wages, working conditions, efficiency, housing, and the more specific aspects of the problem of living standards and social welfare. No other general textbook goes so fully into these matters, and yet they are not here discussed from a merely descriptive or analytical standpoint. Conclusions and implications are most carefully drawn from the data presented. In his discussion of population the author follows in the main the conclusions of Malthus, though he works out in more detail some of the correlations of the factors determining increase and decrease of population. Towards socialism and feminism, the two radical movements to which he gives most space, he maintains an appreciative attitude, though he is more favorably disposed towards the latter than he is towards the former. The discussion of the aesthetic, intellectual, and religious phases of life is least complete and satisfying. To these aspects, which loom large in the actual living processes, is given less than forty pages.

On the whole there is a marked absence of the conventional and static classifications of subject-matter, such as is found in some of the textbooks on "social problems." There is no chapter entitled crime, or poverty, or the city, or the rural problem, though these subjects are discussed in some connection or other. They are not isolated and therefore largely sterilized but are considered as phases of a larger whole. The book is not particularly original. Perhaps no textbook in the general field of applied sociology would impress one as strikingly so. Furthermore, it may be said to be

rather elementary on the whole, but it has the merit of being clear and usually convincing.

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NEW BOOKS

ARIAS, I. G. *Principii di economia commerciale.* (Milan: Società Editrice Libraria. 1917. Pp. 948.)

CROBBI, U. *Trattato di economia.* (Milan: Società Editrice Libraria. 1917.)

ELLWOOD, C. A. *An introduction to social psychology.* (New York: Appleton. 1917. Pp. xii, 343. \$2.75.)

To be reviewed.

ELLWOOD, C. A. *Principes de psycho-sociologie.* Translated from the English by P. COMBERT. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1917.)

ELY, R. T. *Exercises in Ely's "Property and contract in their relations to the distribution of wealth."* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 34.)

FISHER, I. *Recherches mathématiques sur la théorie de la valeur et des prix.* Translated from the English by JACQUES MORET. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1917. 6.50 fr.)

GRAZIANI, A. *Istituzioni di economia politica.* (Torino: Bocca. 1917. 25 l.)

LEAVITT, F. M. and BROWN, E. *Elementary social science.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 142. 80c.)

McVEY, F. L. *Economics of business.* Modern business, vol. 2. (New York: Alexander Hamilton Inst. 1917. Pp. 346.)

This book is an introductory treatise on economics. It follows traditional lines in arrangement; lacks freshness in treatment and illustration; and is often infelicitous and open to misapprehension in wording. One has a suspicion that it was written or dictated hurriedly. What would the uninformed person learn from the following statement (p. 93) about consumers' coöperation? "The Rockdale (*sic*) Pioneers are the forerunners of this movement, and so successful has it been that the Scottish Wholesale Society has acquired an enormous business amounting to millions of pounds annually." The English Wholesale is several times as large as the Scottish. Robert Owen's work at New Lanark is ascribed (p. 93) to "the latter part of the eighteenth century" although he did not go to that place until 1800 and his achievements there were in the first part of the nineteenth century. It is stated (p. 115) that the act of 1791 provided for a dollar consisting of 23.22 grains of pure gold and on page 131 that under the Sherman act the government bought 4,000,000 ounces of silver monthly. The figures should, of course,